

7ue!

Dec. 16

N.B. Stage 14 TEST

I. NOUNS/ADJECTIVES GIVE THE FORMS OF THE FOLLOWING

Dec. 23

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	hic vir nobilior	_____
GEN.	_____	_____
DAT.	_____	_____
ACC.	_____	_____
ABL.	_____	_____
VOC.	_____	_____

II. ADJECTIVES/ADVERBS TRANSLATE

- Quam diligens est! _____
 Quam diligenter laborat! _____
 Hic discipulus est diligentior quam ille.. _____
 Hic diligentius quam ille laborat. _____
 Hic discipulus est quam diligentissimus. _____
 quam diligentissime laborat. _____

III. VERB REVIEW GIVE THE FORMS OF THE FOLLOWING:

desisto, desistere, destiti, desistum = to stop

PRESENT TENSE		IMPERFECT TENSE	
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____	3. _____

PERFECT TENSE		IMPERATIVE (Command)
1. _____	1. _____	Singular: _____
2. _____	2. _____	Plural: _____
3. _____	3. _____	NEGATIVE COMMAND
		Singular: _____
		Plural: _____

LIST THREE USES OF THE INFINITIVE (2nd principal part):

- _____
- _____
- _____

LIST THREE VERBS FOLLOWED BY THE DATIVE CASE:

- _____
- _____
- _____

OVER =

Read and Learn

Readers' Three Big Questions About Little Words

By ROB KYFF

What questions do readers ask me most often?

That's easy: "How do you pronounce your last name?" (Rhymes with "knife.") "When are you going to mention Paris Hilton in your column?" (Just did.) "How can they let an illiterate idiot like you write a column about words?" (All the other illiterate idiots were unavailable.)

As for the most common GRAMMATICAL questions, here are the top three:

Q: Should I say "I feel bad" or "I feel badly" about something?

A: In most cases, you should feel bad about using "feel badly." That's because "feel" is a state-of-being verb, like "seem," "appear" and "taste." State-of-being verbs are followed not by adverbs but by adjectives.

So just as we would say, "he seems bad," "she appears bad" and "it tastes bad," we should say, "I feel bad."

OK, sometimes "feel" can be an action verb, meaning "to handle, touch." In such cases, "feel" can be modified by an adverb ("I feel badly"), meaning "I'm having trouble with my sense of touch."

Q: Should I say "between you and I" or "between you and me"?

A: Between you and me, use "between you and me." That's because the object of the preposition "between" must be in the objective case, e.g., "him," "her," "them," "me." After all, you would never say, "between I and the lamppost" or "between he and Joan."

Many of us want to say "between you and I" because we were chided by our parents and teachers for using "me" in the nominative case, e.g., "you and me went to the store." So every time we hear "you and me," a voice in our head scolds, "You and

I" and we use it even when it's incorrect.

Q: When do I use "fewer," and when do I use "less"?

A: "Fewer" should be used with countable items, e.g., "fewer items," "fewer documents." "Less" should be used with mass nouns, e.g., "less material," "less documentation."

Many people mistakenly use "less" when "fewer" is required, as in the check-out-lane sign reading, "10 items or less" (should be "fewer").

But be careful. Because time and money are often thought of in large units, "less" is the right choice, e.g., "less than five minutes to go" and "less than \$5,000."

Between you and me, if you make fewer mistakes, you won't feel bad.

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